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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of January, A. D. 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

EXCLUDING reporters from the meeting of the western railroad presidents at Chicago was an indiscreet move. The reporters will get it just the same.

THE Herald discusses intelligently the presidential aspirations of Senator Beck, of Kentucky. As the senator was born in Scotland, his presidential aspirations will probably trouble no one outside the Herald office.

BILLINGS and his pig-poisoning theory have a dangerous rival. An Arkansas doctor solemnly claims to be exterminating hog cholera by the faith cure. Unfortunately it is not stated whether the hog or the doctor must exercise the necessary faith.

THE sale and closing down of the Fowler packing house at Sioux City will create general surprise. Fowler Brothers made a mistake when they passed by Omaha in the midst of the corn and hog belt, and went to Sioux City which is just at the edge.

THE legislature of California is said to be body and soul in the power of Boss Buckley. The democratic legislature of that state voted salaries for one hundred and ninety clerks, which is more than double the membership of the two houses. The spoils system is evidently spelled with capital letters in California.

NEBRASKA makes a poorer showing than any other western state in the postal service of the country, under the present administration. While Iowa has seventeen representatives in the post-office department and Kansas eight, this state has but four, two being allotted to each of the political parties. The three states furnish seventeen republicans against twelve democrats. Under the next administration Nebraska may reasonably be expected to receive a more generous recognition.

THE corn crop of the United States is now officially stated to be one billion nine hundred and eighty-seven millions which unquestionably is the largest ever raised. While the open weather has favored the rapid movement of corn to market it is nevertheless unfavorable to its maturity and farmers are holding back their shipments for fear of finding their corn graded unnecessarily low. Nevertheless the prices for corn are ruling firm and the farmers of Nebraska should not fail to profit by them.

THE decision in the supreme court of Iowa which gives land owners the right to recover damages for trespass from the owners of cattle grazing on unfenced lands will not find favor in the eyes of the cattlemen. The right to free pasturage on wild lands has for years been the custom not alone in Iowa but in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and other western states. The rapid increase, however, in the population of these states and the consequential rise in the value of prairie lands have made it necessary to abridge this time honored custom. While it is true that a rigid enforcement of the law as handed down by the Iowa supreme court would work hardship upon those settlers who avail themselves of this grazing privilege, it is nevertheless one of the conditions which the cattlemen must sooner or later meet due to the rapid growth of the western states.

THE proposed legislation introduced in Pennsylvania, New York and other eastern states to place an embargo on the sale of dressed beef will not benefit the local cattle raisers and farmers of those states. The consumption of meat far outruns the supply. If laws are passed for the inspection of cattle on the hoof for the purpose of encouraging live cattle from the west? Such was the cattle business before the great packing houses of the west had sufficiently developed to supply the whole country with dressed beef. The bills to prevent the sale of western meats in Pennsylvania and other eastern states, if they become law, would necessarily raise the price of meat, and would benefit the railroads and the local butchers. But the farmers would reap no benefit. And it looks as if the law and cry raised over the issue is merely an attempt to get the farmers to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the good of the other fellow.

CARE IN TRUST LEGISLATION.

Very great care must be taken in legislation for the prevention and punishment of trusts that it does not go so far as to interfere with legitimate business associations now recognized as legal and proper, and which are not effected to accomplish any of the purposes which render the trust and like combinations repugnant to law and public policy. One of the most stringent and sweeping anti-trust bills thus far presented in any state legislature is under consideration by the legislature of Illinois, and the objection has been raised to it that its effect might be to prevent two or more firms engaged in a strictly private business from entering into a common partnership or consolidation, and even interfere with a trades union combination of workmen to advance or fix the price of labor. The point is made that in many cases "business houses and newspapers are consolidated and partnerships formed for the express purpose of avoiding the competition for the same custom that would exist if each partner were an individual trader or producer," but this could not be done under the Illinois bill. The measure proposed in the New York legislature is not subject to this objection, having been formed on the lines of the recent judicial decision against the sugar trust. It provides that every contract or part of contract in restraint of trade is void, that no citizen or corporation doing business in that state shall make an agreement with any corporation in the state, in another state, or in a foreign country, to abstain from doing business. Any such contract shall be void, and if the state corporation be guilty the attorney general shall bring action to forfeit its franchise, while if the foreign corporation be guilty it shall be forbidden to do business in the state.

The anti-trust bills that have been introduced in the Nebraska legislature will need to be very carefully considered with reference to avoiding the objection that is made to the Illinois measure. The thing to be accomplished is to prevent combinations of corporations holding franchises or monopolistic privileges, who organize for the general restraint of trade and destruction of competition, in order that they may control production and regulate prices. It is not required that there shall be any interference with the legitimate consolidation of business firms, which cannot result in monopoly. The legislators of Nebraska, in common with those of other states, should keep in view the importance of having the legislation against trusts on constitutional lines, so that it shall work no injury or injustice to legitimate enterprise and stand every legal test.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

There is a disposition in congress to insist that the interests and rights of the United States in Samoa shall be maintained. The jingoism of Senator Frye does not meet with very extended approval, but there is an evident determination not to complacently submit to the high-handed proceedings of Germany, which are admittedly in violation of international agreement. The amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, which provide appropriations, to be immediately available, to enable the president to protect American citizens in Samoa, and also to establish there a naval and coaling station, will undoubtedly be approved by both houses of congress. The sum proposed to be placed at the disposal of the president, six hundred thousand dollars, is simply an emergency fund, to be used in the executive discretion in equipping men of war or transporting troops, but it is sufficient to show the temper of congress relative to this matter.

As yet it does not clearly appear just what rights the United States has at stake. In his communication to congress in reference to the Samoan imbroglio the president spoke of treaty arrangements to which this country is a party. The foreign relations committee of the senate also refers to such obligations. In his instructions to Admiral Kimberly the secretary of the navy spoke of the conduct of Germany as "in violation of positive agreement and understanding between treaty powers." But Secretary Bayard is quoted as having said that the United States has no joint treaty with either England or Germany in regard to the neutrality of Samoa, but a sort of general agreement or understanding, so that if the neutrality of Samoa has been interfered with by Germany she has not broken a treaty with the United States, but only with Great Britain. If this be the case the extent of the duty of this government would seem to be merely that of seeing that American citizens in Samoa are protected, and that adequate reparation be made for any outrages or losses inflicted on them. This government may employ all proper efforts and influences to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties on the islands, but if it has no treaty rights to maintain it is not called upon to use its power to perpetuate the neutrality or independence of Samoa.

Secretary Bayard's generally temporizing policy respecting international affairs has subjected him to sharp criticism in the matter. This may not be altogether deserved, but there can be no question that he might have shown more interest and spirit at the outset of these difficulties, the effect of which would very likely have been greatly to the advantage of American citizens in Samoa. As it is there will probably be a long period of diplomatic controversy, if nothing worse, and Americans who have suffered will wait perhaps years for indemnity, and may never have full justice done then.

DEADWOOD'S MISTAKE.

It is conceded on all hands that business is looking up in the Black Hills, and that many things are combining to turn the attention of capitalists to that region. Most prominently stand forward the good showing made in the recent efforts to handle refractory ores, and the opportunity of making loans

advantageously to the commercial houses springing up in Rapid City and Deadwood. There are besides these two chief factors inducements of a more speculative character offered by the mines of Harney's Peak, and the mines of non-refractory ores, where lead is found having a paying percentage of the precious metals. The agricultural interest has done well, and is making itself felt as a producer of wealth. Then, on the other hand, in the centers of capital at the east, business is depressed, railroad stocks are giving their owners perennial night terrors, labor is uneasy, capital is becoming timorous, and there are in contemplation changes of tariff which tend to unsettle values. At such a time it is but natural that those who have money for which they desire investment, should read with interest the glowing accounts given by disinterested correspondents of affairs at the Black Hills.

One thing disquiets Deadwood. It has no railroad communication, and persons wishing to go there must take the stage precisely as in the days when Buffalo Bill was performing his heroic exploits and rescuing the whole outfit from the attacks of Sioux warriors. The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad goes only as far as White-wood, which is nine miles from Deadwood. It has been mutually agreed on all hands that this failure to connect in restraint of trade is void, that no citizen or corporation doing business in that state shall make an agreement with any corporation in the state, in another state, or in a foreign country, to abstain from doing business. Any such contract shall be void, and if the state corporation be guilty the attorney general shall bring action to forfeit its franchise, while if the foreign corporation be guilty it shall be forbidden to do business in the state.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

County Treasurer Boll denies that he has contributed two thousand dollars to the Jefferson square boodle fund, and adds that he is not quite as generous as represented. He ascribes what he calls THE BEE's assault on him as a private citizen and an official to the desperation with which THE BEE is fighting to retain the city hall on Farnam. Mr. Boll may have been misquoted as to the exact amount he has contributed to the Jefferson square fund. It may be eighteen hundred dollars instead of two thousand. That does not matter. The fact remains that Mr. Boll has contributed a large sum, and that he is out canvassing for a scheme which every honest man must look upon as not much better than trying to rob citizens and tax payers of hard-earned money by seeking to destroy the value and rental capacity of buildings expressly constructed at an enormous outlay for office purposes.

As a private citizen, Mr. Boll is in very bad company with a gang of repudiators who want to see crowds root in the largest and most imposing newspaper building in America. As an officer, his conduct is scandalous. He was elected by the votes of the people whose property he is now endeavoring to damage, and his little earnings as treasurer, which amount to from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year, ought to be invested in a more legitimate enterprise than in a boodle campaign that exposes Farnam street property owners to be bled by vagabonds and ruffians at the risk of having their property depreciated.

If Mr. Boll had erected a four hundred thousand dollar building in Omaha at a time when her boom was all collapsed, he probably would consider it an outrage and infamy to be blackmailed and assaulted when he would have a right to expect encouragement in his task and gratitude from the city he had helped to build up.

SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

Mr. J. H. Millard is quoted as saying that he did not want to look at the city hall through a telescope. Does Mr. Millard look through a telescope at the New York Life building? Through which end of the telescope does he see the eighty-five thousand dollars which the New York Life company paid him for their lots on the corner of Seventeenth and Farnam on the assurance of the city hall location, and which lots Mr. Millard offered to sell for thirty thousand dollars only a few months before the city hall was located on the adjoining block? Are citizens of Omaha, and bankers especially, willing to let it go abroad that any man who invests in property in this city must take his chances on being confided out of his money if he is dupe enough to place any value on public building locations. This is the marrow of the present so-called competition between Farnam and Jefferson square. So far as public honor is concerned it is on a par with an effort to repudiate a public debt which has passed into the hands of capitalists credulous enough to believe that the city will redeem its obligations.

The bill introduced in the legislature to amend the law fixing sheriff's fees for the boarding of prisoners should be vigorously opposed, especially by the

Douglas county delegation. The evident purport of the measure is to fix the board of each prisoner at seventy-five cents per day, under six days, and fifty cents per day for each prisoner confined more than six days. This would make it compulsory on the county to pay the sheriff the fixed rate, whereas the present law provides that the board of each prisoner shall not exceed seventy-five cents per day, not more than fifty cents for each prisoner confined more than six days. In accordance with the law now in force the county commissioners, for the year 1888, scaled the sheriff's fees for the boarding of each prisoner per day to an average of thirty-seven cents, which is not only a great reduction from fifty cents, but yields a handsome profit to the sheriff. In comparison with the cost for boarding prisoners in Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities, Douglas county pays nearly double for the support of its prisoners. There is no reason why this should be so. The cost of the common necessities of life are equally as cheap if not cheaper in this locality than in Chicago. But waiving the question aside, it is the height of impudence for the sheriffs of the state to try to railroad a measure through the legislature which would result in unreasonable exaction from the taxpayers of each county in the state.

The new immigration bill which the Ford committee has reported to congress proposes to prevent "anarchists" and "socialists" from putting foot on American soil. The interesting question is by what means will our consuls abroad and customs officials at home find out what opinions each immigrant carries in his hat concerning principles of government, society and rights of property. Will the hapless foreigner be put through a catechism especially prepared for the consular service, and what answers will convict him as an anarchist and which ones will stamp him as a socialist? It will be necessary for our government to define precisely what avowals and beliefs are necessary to mark a man as an "anarchist" or a "socialist." Moreover, it will be necessary to establish degrees of anarchy for the manner of degrees of murder. For, manifestly, it would be unjust to convict a man of the first degree of anarchy who believes in a mild way in the community of goods and the evil of too much legislation and too many foolish laws. It would be decidedly interesting to learn in what category such men as Henri Rochefort and John Dillon would be classed were they to come over as immigrants under the Ford law. On the face of it the proposed regulations are absurd, and merely illustrate what impracticable schemes national legislators are liable to hatch.

The inter-state commerce commission is promised an opportunity to make an example of railroad managers who have not complied with the orders made by the commission in Chicago recently. It will be remembered that the investigation then prosecuted resulted in disclosures which led Judge Cooley, chairman of the commission, to talk very plainly to the offending managers, whom he warned that a repetition of the abuses would be summarily punished. Complaints of a violation of the orders of the commission have become so numerous that it will again visit Chicago, and if the charges are substantiated it is expected the commission will proceed against the offenders to the full extent of its authority. It ought by all means to do so. The fact appears to be that nothing short of a firm and rigid enforcement of the law will prevent its constant evasion or violation. The evidence is that the agreement entered into a few weeks ago in New York, which promised a full compliance with the requirements of the inter-state act, is not being generally regarded, thus furnishing additional and more convincing proof of the faithlessness of railroad managers. The plain duty of the commission is to hold all violators of the law to a strict and severe responsibility.

A MARKED increase in the number of hogs packed for the week ending January 23 is perceptible all along the line of the leading packing centers. Omaha has felt the quickening impulse, and its record is beginning to compare very favorably with the product of the corresponding time last year.

VOICE OF THE STATE PRESS.

Honor the Pioneer. Kenney Hub. Since the admission of Nebraska to the union, the rapid development of the state has been almost unparalleled. It has been but a few years ago that the Indian, buffalo, elk, deer, roamed at will over the prairie which is now dotted with happy homes. The transformation to a stranger seems marvelous, and to have been made without a struggle. Those of the old settlers who survive the wrecks of time, can recite from the unwritten volumes of their experience the toils, struggles and privations that marked the subjugation of the American desert. To the pioneer is due the honor of making this an inhabitable and desirable country. Where the dug-out, sod-house and homestead cabin signalled civilization have been reared the farm house of the planter, the village, town and city. But few of the pioneers of the sixties are left to tell the tale of their sufferings. Worn out, they have gone as pioneers to the Great beyond. They were the great soldiers of the period, the warriors of civilization, the veterans of the dark days of Nebraska's early history. When you meet one of these raise your hat to him for he deserves the compliment.

Lobbying for a Bonanza.

Hotting Nebraska. The list of lobbyists who regularly swarm about the legislature would be incomplete without mention of the school book publisher who has a scheme to secure a greater uniformity in the use of books. There is no bonanza that is equal to an exclusive control to the publisher of the school book trade, but there is a chance to make a great saving in the cost, if the purchase and supply of books was not left to the dealers entirely.

Fanatical and Impracticable.

Grand Island Independent. High license and strict enforcement of high license law regulates the traffic to a far greater extent than prohibition and at the same time provides a very large revenue, which helps in a measure to counteract the evil effect of the temperance, and compensate for the losses incurred as the result of intemperance. State prohibition is not only

fanatical, but utterly impracticable, as has been amply demonstrated in Maine, Iowa and Kansas.

Not a Failure.

Chicago News. The question "Is the legislature a failure?" is the leading subject for discussion in lycceums and school house debates. The affirmative side of the question seemed to have it, when the tables were turned by evidence to show that the governor's message has been ordered printed in five different languages. The legislature is not a failure.

One Fair Spot.

Fremont Tribune. The fact that no White caps have yet opened up for business in Fremont is good cause for a large amount of congratulation. It shows that in these days of violence and degeneracy, there is one fair spot on earth which does not have to be regulated by an organized band of villains.

Will They Meet?

Chicago News. The republican officeholders now walking to the national capital hope to meet the democratic officeholders walking in the opposite direction.

The Two Missions.

Texas Sittings. Democrat—I am going to Washington in March to see your friends sworn into office. Republican—Yes, and I'll be there to see yours go swearing out.

The Chief Objection.

Boston Globe. The chief objection to admitting Dakota as a state is that she blows too much. If she will take in a reef with those blizzards she will be welcomed as a sister.

The Oregon Vote Market.

San Francisco Alta. Oregon desires to raise the salaries of her state officers. We sincerely trust that nothing will be done to raise the price of votes in that state, for it is already being reached by a man poor but willing candidate.

Vanderbilt and Hayti.

Baltimore American. Rumors have been current that Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht was about to be sold to one of the Haytian governments. If such a deal should be consummated the island would probably be turned over to Mr. Vanderbilt in part payment.

Perhaps He Wonders.

New York Press. Perhaps Secretary Bayard wonders what business anybody had with an American flag in Samoa, and regards it as an unpardonable breach of international etiquette in anybody to raise an American flag on his house in another nation.

Insignificant and Infinitesimal.

Pittsburg Press. Of all the unmitigated evils in this great republic the immigration bill is the most insignificant and infinitesimal. Why do not the moral patriots who are now cranking the cogwheels of various edicts with violent philippic against immigration ceremonies turn their attention to larger game? There is plenty of it, footloose in every community in the United States.

A SMILE IN PASSING.

The Hindoo widow goes up pyre.—Pittsburg Chronicle. Getting mellow every night is no way to reach a "ripe old age."—Boston Bulletin. It is easy to love your neighbor as yourself if your neighbor happens to be a pretty girl.—Boston Courier.

A young man can't take his girl out skating this winter, but he can let her slide.—Norfolk Herald.

The boy wonders what makes the water hot, the man wonders what makes it stop.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Some people complain a dollar's worth of trouble in accomplishing 5 cents' worth of good.—Atchison Globe.

"The truth is out," is a newspaper headline that strikes a nerve. It frequently is when you read it.—Time.

Giuseppe is in Italy to regain his voice. That is where some of the best voices come from, certainly.—Texas Sittings.

Happy thought—suppose we put on a bounty of a cent on woolen yarn, and darn the expense.—Providence Journal.

Oh, yes, I pray, "Give us this day our daily bread" that I go out and look for the corn on the end of a hoe-handle.—Sam Jones.

Working the growler—making your husband hang out the clothes on a freezing winter day.—New York Vineyard Herald.

It detracts somewhat from the interest of the report that a man has been found with two hearts to learn that they were both up his sleeve.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Starch Bernhard punch is to be found at nearly all receptions these days. They call it that because it is so thin.—Washington Critic.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family is now computed at \$74,000,000. The wealth of the Smith family has never been computed. It is more than that.—Pittsburg.

It is more than that. The Vanderbilts have formed a whist club, and meet weekly for practice. It is said that the neighbors can hear them play whist three blocks away.—Somerville Journal.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

There are 511 pupils in the Columbus schools. Broken Bow shipped 223 cars of produce in 1888 and exported 105 cars of merchandise. Dean Gardner, of Omaha, is to conduct a seven-day mission at Columbus, beginning February 1. Another general store has been opened at Ellis, making the third now running at that place. Sweeney & Harrison, Exeter saloonkeepers, have been fined \$25 and costs for selling liquor to minors. The citizens of Columbus are working hard to secure the state encampment of the Knights of Pythias. Fire at Long Pine gutted the clothing store of T. P. Renshaw, but most of the stock was saved, though badly damaged by water. A move is being made at Springfield to rid the town of females of questionable character. One of the women has been arrested. The Harmon Hotel has stopped trading. It did not make a big enough show to draw the music of its numerous Gage county competitors. The democratic board of commissioners of Polk county would not receive bids for printing their proceedings, but gave the job to the Polk County Democrat for \$100, a raise of \$50 over the amount of last year. John W. Gordon, who escaped from a deputy sheriff at Madison, Neb., two weeks ago, while under arrest for embezzlement from a Masonic lodge, was captured at Columbus by Sheriff Huesford and turned over to Sheriff Hill, of Kearney county. The Brewster (Blaine county) Democrat contains this platative wail: "It is to be lamented that there are those in our community so low in scale of humanity that they cannot attend social parties without stealing articles of clothing."

The streets of Scotia were taken possession of by a crowd of hilarious countrymen the other night. The saloonkeeper was obliged to close up his shop to prevent a riot. Ladies did not dare to venture out, and the town marshal was nowhere to be found. The Red Cloud National bank, which has been in the hands of United States Bank Examiner Griffith for the past three weeks, opened its doors Wednesday under a new management, with L. P. Albright as cashier, Judge Rich, of Chicago, and Richard Gentry, of Kansas City, are among the new stockholders and directors.

Iowa.

Six light cases of smallpox are reported in one Waverly county. Railroad improvements to cost \$100,000 are promised at Belle Plaine next summer. A \$10,000 house sold in Dubuque for \$2,500 because it had the reputation of being haunted. Diphtheria has nearly disappeared from

the afflicted districts in Scott county outside of Davenport.

Mount Pleasant young men played a game of base ball on skates the other day, the score being 4 to 3.

Robert L. Thompson, a Massachusetts wheelman, traveled a distance of 1,435 miles during the past year.

Davenport claims to be freer from depredations of the criminal class than any other city of its size in the land.

The Alden lycceum has been in existence for twenty years and is still flourishing, without a sign of old age.

For attempting to buy counterfeited plates, Charles F. Landers, of Keosauqua county, has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

The log school house has not yet gone from Iowa. Thirty remain—mostly in Dubuque, Lee and Alamosa—some of the first settled counties in the state.

A small station on the Santa Fe in Lee county has been christened Macota, the Indian name for Black Hawk. The site of the hamlet is said to be where the sac and Fox tribe of Indians built a village.

Manchester parties have recently organized a company to deal in real estate, lumber and mineral in Arkansas. The capital of the company is \$60,000, and they have 70,000 acres of good land in that state.

Over \$200 have been subscribed for the establishment of a reading room at Madison.

The oldest man in Brute county is Samuel Bailey, sr., who was ninety-five years old last week.

Of \$182,000 taxes to be collected in Minnesota county this year Sioux Falls will pay \$120,000.

The Rapid City board of trade is considering a proposition to secure the location of a foundry and machine shops.

There is talk in Lead City of organizing a company for the purpose of erecting reduction works on Squaw creek.

Having failed to secure the territorial fair, Sioux Falls is now organizing a fair of its own, to be called the Southern Dakota exposition.

There is talk of erecting a monument on the Yankton Indian reservation to the memory of Strike-the-Roe, the late chief of the Yankton county.

According to the superintendent's report there is an average daily attendance of 2,522 children in the public schools of Lawrence county.

The ministers of the Watertown district surprised their presiding elder, the Rev. A. D. Traveller, the other day, by presenting him with a pair of the coon skin coat, trimmed with puffed outer.

The merchants of Mitchell have been impressed with the fact that they are being systematically robbed, and have instituted an investigation which has already resulted in the discovery of the stolen goods.

"Grover Cleveland" is the name of a fighting cock at Yankton which has gained two famous victories in the pit and is believed to be a bird of destiny. His owner is now rearing a rooster which he has christened "Herb Harrison," and he is expected to effectually do up Grover.

The city council of Watertown, at its last meeting, passed a resolution accepting the proposition of a responsible party in Europe to send emigrants ticketed through direct to Watertown, and instructing the city attorney to draw a contract therefor with proper stipulations.

The first annual meeting of the ministerial institute is to be held in Sioux Falls next June. This institute is held for a period of one week for the purpose of calling together ministers from all parts of Dakota, Southern Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Nebraska, to receive instruction by lectures and otherwise from representatives of some of the most prominent eastern theological seminaries.

A TAXPAYERS' VIEWS.

He Questions the Moral Right of the Public to Move the City Hall.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23, 1889.—To the Editor of THE BEE: We claim that it is an outrageous piece of work on the part of the city council and of private individuals accessory thereto, to stop the work on the city hall, and finally have decided by ballot that it should be built there, appropriating huge sums and expending it in constructing the foundation. What we claim is, that the people have not a legal, nor a natural right to change the location, after choosing it and expending so much money upon it. But if they have the right now to move the city hall location after it has been established and improved, then they have a right to take down and remove the court house, which stands opposite; and anyone knows they have no right to do that. Who is there that does not know that there is no public sentiment in favor of removing either, but only private interest? Who is there that does not know that it is only private interests and selfish purposes on the part of property owners in the north portion of the city who are greedily willing to sacrifice the public treasury for their own interests? Have we no courts of justice to put a stop to such needless expenditures? If private interests are allowed to go so far, where

Transcriber Bill's Carl.

OMAHA, Jan. 23.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I noticed in last evening's BEE an article in which you give me the credit of having contributed to the campaign fund for the location of the city hall on Jefferson square, \$2,000, which I must say is absolutely false. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not quite as generous as you quote me to be, because I have better use for the little money I have got than to spend it for the selection of a site for the city hall. You must have been misinformed, otherwise I can only ascribe your assault on me as a citizen and as an official, to the desperation of your fight, to retain the city hall on Farnam and Eighteenth street. While, perhaps, I am benefited by the Farnam street site as much as by the Jefferson square site, because I own fully as much real estate on Farnam as I do on Sixteenth street, I must say that I prefer the Jefferson square site for the reason that I believe that the general welfare and future prosperity of the city will be best subserved by building the city hall on Jefferson square. By allowing the above to appear in your EVENING BEE you will confer a favor on, yours truly, HENRY BOLLE.

Use Angostura Bitters to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in order.

Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

A Corner in Ice.

M. Coleman was fined \$3 and costs for striking O. Finney with a pair of skates, on Monday last. Both parties appeared in court, the testimony being of a very conflicting character. The disturbance arose out of who should have the right to skate on a piece of ice which the boy Coleman had cleared for himself and sisters. Coleman was unable to pay the fine and was released on his own recognizance.

Frying Pan to Fire.

The suit of Stella Munger against Sarah Bernstein was to have been tried in the county court yesterday, but fortune willed it otherwise. While the plaintiff was proceeding to the court room she fell on the slippery sidewalk and broke her arm. The hearing of the case was therefore postponed indefinitely.

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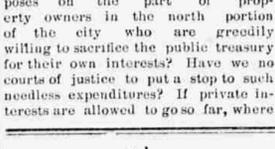
Iowa.

Six light cases of smallpox are reported in one Waverly county. Railroad improvements to cost \$100,000 are promised at Belle Plaine next summer. A \$10,000 house sold in Dubuque for \$2,500 because it had the reputation of being haunted. Diphtheria has nearly disappeared from

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory;" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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LIKE as it were a moth that fretteth the garment," so will the free alkali, to which many powerful soaps owe their strength, destroy your children's clothing. Professor Silliman, of Yale College, says, "The IVORY SOAP is of remarkable purity. . . . as a laundry soap it has no superior."

